

REMARKS

Claim 1 was rejected as being unpatentable over Li in view of Oyama. Claim 1 calls for a reflective layer, and an absorbing layer to selectively absorb blue light, the absorbing layer being located over the reflective layer, the absorbing layer including about 700 to about 750 Angstroms of silicon dioxide and about 700 to about 750 Angstroms of silicon nitride. Quite simply, Li in view of Oyama fails to teach or suggest an absorbing layer that selectively absorbs blue light, the absorbing layer including silicon dioxide and silicon nitride as claimed.

First, Li fails to teach or suggest an absorbing layer that includes both silicon dioxide and silicon nitride. For example, only transparent layer 28 of Li contains a dielectric material. See column 6, lines 52-57. Although silicon dioxide and silicon nitride are in the laundry list of dielectrics provided by Li, there is no indication that both dielectrics are used simultaneously in the same color coating. For example, referring to Tables I and II, the only dielectric that Li uses is silicon dioxide. Therefore, Li fails to specifically disclose an absorbing layer including silicon dioxide and silicon nitride.

Second, Li's partially absorbing layer is not silicon dioxide or silicon nitride. See column 6, lines 58-62. Because Li's partially absorbing layer is a completely different material it is not the claimed absorbing layer.

Third, the argument that the color coating layer 24 of Li implicitly selectively absorbs blue light is without avail. In fact, the argument teaches away from selective absorption of blue light. That is, as stated by the Examiner, the interference coating absorbs colors of light that are not intended for reflection. Office action at page 3. If a particular color is reflected and the remaining light is absorbed how can this possibly teach selective absorption of blue light?

In contrast, referring to Figure 4 of the present application, a blue shift is shown when the absorbing layer includes silicon dioxide and silicon nitride. There is no teaching or suggestion in Li of a layer that selectively absorbs light in the blue wavelength. As such, the Examiner's contention that selective absorption is implicitly taught by Li is unpersuasive.

Fourth, as Li does not teach an absorbing layer including silicon dioxide and silicon nitride, Li does not teach or suggest an absorbing layer including about 700 to about 750 Angstroms of silicon dioxide and about 700 to about 750 Angstroms of silicon nitride. Oyama fails to cure the deficiencies of Li. Oyama is directed toward an anti-reflective coating on a window of a transport such as a car. Column 1, lines 11-18. The anti-reflective film comprises a

light absorbing film, a transparent film and an oxide film. Column 4, lines 22-33. Oyama, like Li, fails to teach or suggest selective absorption of blue light. Specifically, Oyama's light absorbing film is only 3 to 12 nanometers thick and is preferably titanium nitride. Column 4, lines 29-30; column 5, lines 21-50. Thus, Oyama's light absorbing does not teach or suggest the absorbing layer as called for in claim 1. Moreover, Oyama's transparent film, which may be silicon nitride, has an "adequate transparency in the visible light region." Column 7, lines 11-14. Thus, Oyama does not specifically disclose that his transparent film selectively absorbs blue light.

In contrast, as pointed out in the specification embodiment, in order to make the absorbing layer blue light absorbent, small grain sizes are achieved in the silicon nitride and oxide layers. For example, the small grain sizes may be achieved by depositing the layers at temperatures less than 250°C using chemical vapor deposition. No such technique (or any other) is anywhere suggested in Oyama or Li that would form absorbing layers that preferentially absorb blue light.

Thus, there is no reason to conclude that the references, even if combined, would teach the preferential absorption of blue light. Certainly it is not inherent in the references since they need not necessarily have the claimed structure. Absent some teaching that Oyama or Li have the claimed absorbing layer there is no reason to presume that the references disclose preferential absorption of blue light when no such capability in the absorbing layers is anywhere suggested.

Taken together, *prima facie* obviousness has not been established with respect to claim 1 and claims dependent thereon. For similar reasons, *prima facie* obviousness has not been established with respect to claim 16 and its respective dependent claims.

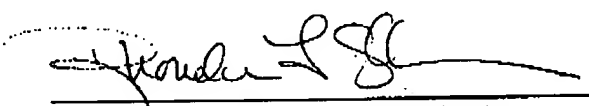
Independent claim 8 was rejected as being unpatentable over Li in view of Iacovangelo. It is respectfully submitted that *prima facie* obviousness has not been established with respect to claim 8. First, as explained above, there is no direct or implicit teaching of the selective absorption of blue light by Li. Thus, at least one limitation of claim 8 has not been taught or suggested by the prior art reference. Second, Li fails to teach or suggest two different insulator materials in an absorbing layer. For example, Li merely lists dielectric materials in a long list that includes several dielectrics. See column 6, lines 52-57. Further, silicon dioxide is Li's preferred dielectric, and the only dielectric listed in tables I and II. See column 6, lines 63-65.

Thus, Li fails to specifically disclose an absorbing layer including two different insulating materials. Third, Iacovangelo's radiative layer 108 has low absorbency in the visible spectrum and high absorbency in the infrared wavelength range. Column 4, lines 1-19. In contrast, Li teaches absorption and reflection of certain wavelengths of light in the visible spectrum and reflection of light in the infrared region. Column 6, lines 19-24. Thus, Li and Iacovangelo teach away from each other. For at least these reasons, *prima facie* obviousness has not been established with respect to claim 8 and claims dependent thereon.

In view of the remarks herein, the application is believed to be in condition for allowance. The Examiner's prompt action in accordance therewith is respectfully requested. The Commissioner is authorized to charge any additional fees, including extension of time fees, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 20-1504 (ITL.0561US)

Respectfully Submitted,

Date: October 13, 2004



Rhonda L. Sheldon, Reg. No. 50,457
TROP, PRUNER & HU, P.C.
8554 Katy Freeway, Suite 100
Houston, Texas 77024
(713) 468-8880 [Phone]
(713) 468-8883 [Fax]

Customer No.: 21906